Senate



General Assembly

File No. 460

January Session, 2011

Senate Bill No. 1144

Senate, April 7, 2011

The Committee on Education reported through SEN. STILLMAN of the 20th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR STUDENTS WHO REQUIRE TUBE FEEDINGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 20-101 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2011*):
- 3 No provision of this chapter shall confer any authority to practice 4 medicine or surgery nor shall this chapter prohibit any person from 5 the domestic administration of family remedies or the furnishing of 6 assistance in the case of an emergency; nor shall it be construed as 7 prohibiting persons employed in state hospitals and state sanatoriums 8 and subsidiary workers in general hospitals from assisting in the 9 nursing care of patients if adequate medical and nursing supervision is 10 provided; nor shall it be construed to prohibit the administration of 11 medications by dialysis patient care technicians in accordance with 12 section 19a-269a; nor shall it be construed as prohibiting students who 13 are enrolled in schools of nursing approved pursuant to section 20-90, 14 and students who are enrolled in schools for licensed practical nurses

approved pursuant to section 20-90, from performing such work as is incidental to their respective courses of study; nor shall it prohibit a registered nurse who holds a master's degree in nursing or in a related field recognized for certification as either a nurse practitioner, a clinical nurse specialist, or a nurse anesthetist by one of the certifying bodies identified in section 20-94a from practicing for a period not to exceed one hundred twenty days after the date of graduation, provided such graduate advanced practice registered nurse is working in a hospital or other organization under the supervision of a licensed physician or a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, such hospital or other organization has verified that the graduate advanced practice registered nurse has applied to sit for the national certification examination and the graduate advanced practice registered nurse is not authorized to prescribe or dispense drugs; nor shall it prohibit graduates of schools of nursing or schools for licensed practical nurses approved pursuant to section 20-90, from nursing the sick for a period not to exceed ninety calendar days after the date of graduation, provided such graduate nurses are working in hospitals or organizations where adequate supervision is provided, and such hospital or other organization has verified that the graduate nurse has successfully completed a nursing program. Upon notification that the graduate nurse has failed the licensure examination or that the graduate advanced practice registered nurse has failed the certification examination, all privileges under this section shall automatically cease. No provision of this chapter shall prohibit any registered nurse who has been issued a temporary permit by the department, pursuant to subsection (b) of section 20-94, from caring for the sick pending the issuance of a license without examination; nor shall it prohibit any licensed practical nurse who has been issued a temporary permit by the department, pursuant to subsection (b) of section 20-97, from caring for the sick pending the issuance of a license without examination; nor shall it prohibit any qualified registered nurse or any qualified licensed practical nurse of another state from caring for a patient temporarily in this state, provided such nurse has been granted a temporary permit from said department and provided such nurse

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shall not represent or hold himself or herself out as a nurse licensed to practice in this state; nor shall it prohibit registered nurses or licensed practical nurses from other states from doing such nursing as is incident to their course of study when taking postgraduate courses in this state; nor shall it prohibit nursing or care of the sick, with or without compensation or personal profit, in connection with the practice of the religious tenets of any church by adherents thereof, provided such persons shall not otherwise engage in the practice of nursing within the meaning of this chapter. This chapter shall not prohibit the care of persons in their homes by domestic servants, housekeepers, nursemaids, companions, attendants or household aides of any type, whether employed regularly or because of an emergency [of] or illness, if such persons are not initially employed in a nursing capacity. This chapter shall not prohibit unlicensed assistive personnel from administering jejunostomy and gastrojejunal tube feedings to persons who (1) attend public or nonpublic schools, (2) attend day programs or respite centers under the jurisdiction of the Department of Developmental Services, [(2)] (3) reside in residential facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Developmental Services, or [(3)] (4) receive support under the jurisdiction of the Department of Developmental Services, when such feedings are performed by trained, unlicensed assistive personnel pursuant to the written order of a physician licensed under chapter 370, an advanced practice registered nurse licensed to prescribe in accordance with section 20-94a or a physician assistant licensed to prescribe in accordance with section 20-12d.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:			
Section 1	July 1, 2011	20-101	
PH	Joint Favorable C/R	ED	
ED	Joint Favorable		

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The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

This bill, which permits certain personnel to administer jejunostomy and gastrojejunal tube feedings to students under specific conditions, does not result in a fiscal impact to the state or municipalities.

The Out Years

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

OLR Bill Analysis SB 1144

AN ACT CONCERNING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR STUDENTS WHO REQUIRE TUBE FEEDINGS.

SUMMARY:

This bill permits trained unlicensed assistive personnel to administer jejunostomy and gastrojejunal tube feedings to students in public and nonpublic schools. The tube feedings must be administered according to the written orders of (1) a physician or (2) an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant licensed to prescribe.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011

BACKGROUND

Types of Feeding Tubes

A jejunostomy tube is surgically implanted in the upper section of the small intestine called the jejunum, which is just below the stomach.

A gastrostomy is a surgical opening made through the skin of the abdomen into the stomach. A gastrojejunal tube is a tube within a tube placed in the opening. One tube ends in the stomach and the other in the small intestine.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Health Committee

Joint Favorable Change of Reference Yea 26 Nay 0 (03/14/2011)

Education Committee

Joint Favorable Yea 30 Nay 0 (03/23/2011)